

Wednesday Morning, July 18, 1866.

Dare not Face the Music.

It is evident that the postponement of the proposed tariff until next December is the result of an apprehension, on the part of the radicals, that, if they went before the people with this bill of abominations, they would be beaten in the West, North-west, and in the middle States. They now go into the canvass without shouldering this heavy responsibility, and, while they say to New England, your interests will be protected by the passage of the bill, next winter, while, in electioneering throughout the West and North-west, they will declaim against its most odious features, and point to this vote for postponement as evidence of their hostility to the measure.

We rather think this game of the political tricksters will fail. The tariff programme has been extensively published and thoroughly canvassed throughout the producing regions of the country, whose interests its provisions were designed to crush, for the benefit of New England manufacturers and Pennsylvania iron-mongers. The radicals may try their best to keep the tariff out of view and ignore it as one of their measures, but the masses of the people will not be so easily deceived, and the faction will have to meet this question squarely at the ballot-box, where, we have no doubt, it will contribute to their overthrow. The tricksters of the Star Chamber have overleaped the mark.

The New York World exposes the leaders in getting up this prohibitory tariff. Thad. Stevens owns iron works in Gettysburg, and wants to plunder the people to make them more profitable. Morrill owns marble quarries in Vermont. Griswold, from Troy, manufactures railroad iron, and therefore the people must not buy that article cheaper than he is disposed to sell it. W. E. Dodge is a wire-worker in Connecticut, and has a large stock on hand. And so throughout the whole list of these suffering protectionists. As to the tariff, whether its postponement helps the radicals or not in the coming elections, the people will be glad that it has not become a law.

To the People of Richland.

We hope that the people of this District will respond generally and promptly to the call issued by the Mayor of this city for a public meeting, on next Monday. We have already noticed the importance of the South being represented in the Convention to be held in Philadelphia, in August, and have extracted from our exchanges, North and South, reasons and arguments to show that every instinct of patriotism and duty to ourselves, as a portion of the people of the United States, should induce us to give our aid and countenance to this national effort to overthrow radicalism, and prevent any further evils to our distracted country.

The proposed Convention will not bind the people of the South who may attend it to any existing political party of the North. Its object is simply to take such measures as will best sustain President Johnson against the nefarious designs of the Jacobins, in Congress. It is not only due to the President, but to all, in other sections, who are determined to maintain the Constitution, that we should co-operate with them in the great work. If we have sincerely accepted the situation, and the conditions embraced in the President's policy—as we profess to have done—then it is clearly our duty to accept the invitation to meet our friends. And for what purpose? To the end that all the States shall at once be restored to their political relations to the Union, the Constitution be maintained and peace bless the whole country.

This is the object of the Convention, to be represented in which the people of the State are now called to take the initiatory steps.

A special order for the mustering out of those officers of white troops on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, whose regiments have been mustered out of service several months since, has been issued from the War Department. They are all to be sent home immediately.

The Republicans of Nebraska elected their two Senators to Congress by seven majority on joint ballot.

Forcibly Said.

The President has one able and consistent friend among his Constitutional advisers, and that is Secretary Welles. We find a letter from him in the *National Intelligencer*, of Saturday, from which we make the following extract:

"The policy initiated by President Lincoln, to restore national unity, was adopted and carried forward by President Johnson; the States which had been in rebellion were, under this benign policy, resuming their legitimate functions; the people had laid down their arms, and those who had been in insurrection were returning to their allegiance; the Constitution had been vindicated and the Union was supposed to be restored, when a check was put upon the progress to national harmony and prosperity thus dawning upon the country. On the assembling of Congress, all efforts towards Union and nationality became suddenly paralyzed; the measures of reconciliation which the President had, from the time he entered upon his duties, pursued with eminent success, were assailed, and their beneficent purpose, to a great extent, defeated; attempts were made to impose conditions precedent upon States before permitting them to exercise their Constitutional rights; loyal Senators and Representatives from the States which had been in rebellion were refused admittance into Congress—the people were denied rightful Constitutional representation—and eleven States were and are excluded from all participation in the Government. These proceedings, which conflict with the fundamental principles on which our whole governmental system is founded, are generating and consolidating sectional animosity, and, if long persisted in, must eventuate in permanent alienation. I rejoice, therefore, in a movement which has for its object the Union in one bond of love of the people of our common country, and which invites to council and to political action the citizens of every State and Territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. The centralizing theory that the loyal and qualified Senators and Representatives from eleven States shall be excluded from Congress, and that those States and the people of those States, shall not participate in the Government, is scarcely less repugnant than that of secession itself."

The Secretary has very correctly traced the destructive course of the dominant faction in Congress. They and they alone, without the shadow of pretext as to the success of any statesmanlike measure, or the advocacy of any lofty national policy, have kept the country, for the last seven months, in a heat and ferment, wasting the people's money, and continually engaged in thwarting any measure likely to give peace to the country.

The writer truthfully exposes the almost certain tendency of these proceedings—generating and consolidating sectional animosity, and which "must eventuate in permanent alienation"—a result which all good men must deplore, and to prevent which should be the highest aim of every patriot in the land. Surely, the people of the North cannot be deaf to all these solemn words of warning from some of the ablest men of the present day and generation.

POST OFFICES.—The following post offices, in this State, have been reopened since the 10th instant:

Equality, Anderson, Mrs. Rebecca Mayfield, P. M.; Staibtown, Anderson, James B. Smith; Mill Creek, Pickens, Mrs. Mary J. Robbins; Hunter's Mills, Pickens, William Hunter; Arnold's Mills, Pickens, Wm. McMahon; Dacusville, Pickens, Marcus A. Morgan; Beaver Pond, Lexington, Charles Hutto; Gillisville, Beaufort, John Annin; Clinton, Laurens, Henry M. Martin; Chick's Springs, Greenville, Mrs. Louisa Smith; Marietta, Greenville, Miss O. Josephine Good; Cedar Hill, Spartanburg, Francis E. Farmer; Ninety-Six, Abbeville, Bazel McKnight; Manning, Clarendon, Alfred F. Tremain.

The editor of the *Peoria National Democrat* says that he had an interview with President Johnson, and that the call for the Philadelphia Convention has his (Johnson's) "heartily endorsement and thorough approval."

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL ALEXANDER.—We are pained to announce the death of an old and estimable citizen, Captain Samuel Alexander. He was, for upwards of twenty-five years, Harbor Master of this port, and was, at the time of his death, seventy-nine years of age. He died yesterday, at his residence, corner of Bull and Lynch streets. His death is supposed to have been contracted from exposure at Columbia during the burning of that city.

[*Charleston News.*]

The bill reducing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court has passed both Houses of Congress, and goes to the President for approval.

The Cabinet.

"Dread," the special correspondent of the New York *News*, wrote Friday: "The Cabinet is at last dissolved. It is understood, this evening, that Stanton, Harlan, Speed and Dennison waited upon the President, this morning, and severally tendered their resignations, which were promptly accepted. Several months ago, when the President became convinced that Stanton, Harlan and Speed would not support his restoration policy, he conveyed to each one of them the plain intimation that their resignations would be acceptable and were desired, and he has been waiting ever since for them to resign. The indecision which they manifested by remaining in a Cabinet where they were not wanted is only equalled by their impudence now in resigning because the President will not yield his cherished convictions and abandon his policy."

Mr. Randall will probably become Postmaster-General; Mr. Johnson, Mr. Cowan and Mr. Doolittle would be called to the Cabinet if their presence in the Senate was not so vitally necessary. Gen. Dix will probably become Secretary of War. Mr. Seward and Mr. McCulloch will certainly retain their places in the new Cabinet.

The Washington *Star*, of Saturday evening, says:

"It has been quite generally reported to-day that Attorney-General Speed has sent in, or at least has written, his resignation. We cannot learn that it has been received at the White House, though parties have stated within the last forty-eight hours that they have seen it in manuscript. The previous rumors to the same effect were evidently without foundation, as the Attorney-General was present at the session of the Cabinet yesterday, while Governor Dennison, whose resignation had been tendered previous to the Cabinet meeting of yesterday, was not."

A telegram, dated Washington, last instant, says:

"Attorney-General Speed has resigned. Judge Stanbury, of Ohio, or Browning, of Illinois, will be his successor. The resignation of Harlan is an event to be daily expected."

It was rumored in Washington yesterday that the President has notified Secretary Stanton that his resignation would be accepted, and that he, as well as Mr. Speed, will send in their letters of withdrawal to-day. Mr. Harlan will not resign until compelled to. Gov. Randall is popularly believed to be the successor of Mr. Dennison. General Grant will take charge of the War Office, and Judge Browning will have the Interior Department.

We may have something more definite than these telegrams before we go to press.

Mr. George Bruce, the well known type founder of New York, died at his residence, in that city, on Thursday last, aged eighty-five.

OBITUARY.

Died, of nervous fever, at the residence of John E. Peay, in Fairfield District, on Thursday, the 5th inst., A. G. SCUMMEL, of Florida, late of Pensacola, aged forty-nine years.

If a good man's works follow him, it is not through attractive notices of his public career; but they float after him, in the meditations of the humblest poor in the remotest of the world, the tribute of respect and love, which the noblest of men can bestow. When we think of his dying agony could exclaim, "Lo, he prayeth!" what else is worthy of praise for the comfort of those to whom he was dear—what more is necessary to record for the benefit of the living—since that is enough to satisfy the angels in Heaven. How strangely the world estimates the actions of men! For "the deeds done in the body," it would presumptuously claim, with statutory, what God had done with the "still, small voice." When we think of his dying agony could exclaim, "Lo, he prayeth!" what else is worthy of praise for the comfort of those to whom he was dear—what more is necessary to record for the benefit of the living—since that is enough to satisfy the angels in Heaven. 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